

LYRICS FROM GOETHE.

I. THE VIOLET.
A violet in the fields alone,
In Spring's creative hour,
(Crouched all unnoticed and unknown;
She is a heart's desire flower,
A youthful shepherd maiden
Came tripping there along,
So freely, so gaily,
And stirred the fields with song.

"Ah!" thought the violet, "I were
But nature's favorite flower,
Gifted with all she hath most rare,
Ah! for one little hour,
So might the darling pluck me,
And set me in her breast,
Just laid there, to fade there,
A minute there to rest."

But ah! but ah! the maiden came,
Traveling in beauty's power,
And reeked not of the violet's pain,
But trampled the poor flower.
It sank, it died, it died,
"Yes, though I die," it cried,
"I was there, I see there,
Hath crushed me in her pride."

II. EVENING.

Calm is o'er every hill
The trees are still;
Hardly a breeze stir the pine,
Seest thou stir yea pine,
The thrush is silent in her woodland nest,
Soon, too, shall rest
Be thine.

SOLITUDE.

O Solitude! If I must with thee dwell,
Let it not be among the humble heap
(Of murky buildings; climb with me the steep—
Nature's observatory—whence the dell,
Its flowery slopes, its river's crystal swell
May seem a sea; let me thy vigils keep
"Mongst boughs pavilioned, where the deer's
Swift leap
Startles the wild bee from the foxglove bell,
But though I'll gladly trace these scenes with thee,
Yet the sweet converse of an innocent mind,
Whose words are images of thoughts refined,
Is my soul's pleasure; and it sure must be
Almost the highest bliss of humankind,
When to thy haunts two kindred spirits flee.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Salvini will soon make another tour
through American cities.

Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, of England,
will publish his work on "Junius" next September.

Senor Castelar has written a novel entitled
"La Historia de An Corazon," or the Story
of a Heart.

Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, has returned
to the Senate from Florida with his
health greatly improved.

Mr. Ivory Chamberlain, of the New York
World, is writing a history of political parties
in the United States.

Dean Stanley has consented to the erection
of a memorial to the brothers Wesley in
Westminster Abbey.

Miss Middy Morgan, of the New York
Times has just arrived in New York from a
5,000 mile trip through Texas.

William Everett will deliver the poem before
the United Library Society of Dartmouth,
next commencement.

Letters received from the Rev. James
Freeman Clarke, who is at Beaufort, S. C.,
say that his health is improving.

Miss Helen Dickens, daughter of the late
Charles Dickens, has won much praise by a
novel entitled "The Mill-Wheel."

Mr. Jay, United States Minister to Vienna
will return to the United States during the
present month, on leave of absence.

Alexander Dumas speaks of a dead actress
as that pretty little Parisian soul born
in a peal of laughter, evaporated in a
tear.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, is in
England, on a three months' visit, to investigate
the educational systems of Oxford and
Cambridge.

Franklin Simmons has received the contract
for the marble statue of William King,
the first governor of Maine, authorized by
the last legislature.

Liszt made his first appearance in public
in 1820, in Dedenburg, Hungary; and a few
weeks ago he gave a concert in that place for
the benefit of the poor.

Wachtel's refusal to sing Wagner's music
was that, "I have probably six years more
to sing, but if I undertake Wagner's operas
I shall have six months."

Captain Brown and Jean Tuil, two perjured
witnesses in the Tichborne case, have
lately been sentenced respectively to five
and seven years penal servitude.

Butler will be fifty-six years old next
November. "The proposal to make the anniversary
of his birth a day of national fasting and
prayer excites much enthusiasm."

At the summer memorial service at Boston
on the 24th instant, Senator Schurz will be
introduced by Wendell Phillips, and Oliver
Wendell Holmes will recite a poem.

Mrs. Sarah F. Ames, of Boston, has been
importuned to go upon the stage by a leading
actor and play "Lady Macbeth," only.
Another instance of neglected genius.

John Ruskin is full of crochets. He has
just organized a band of Oxford students to
work with pick and shovel in beautifying
the environs of the town of Hincsey, England.

During the last twelve months five ocean
steamers, the Atlantic, City of Washington,
Ismaia, Ville du Havre and the Europe,
have been lost, with the sacrifice of nearly
800 lives.

Some of the poems signed H. H., and ascribed
to Helen Hunt, are from the pen of
Helen Holt, the well-known publisher, who
has the literary good fortune to hear the
same initials.

Congressman Mitchell, of Wisconsin, is
said to be worth \$20,000,000 and is said to be
the wealthiest man in the west. He is a
native of Scotland, and earned most of his
money by banking.

Mr. Winwood Reade, who, as the special
correspondent of the London Times, had
opportunities of seeing the whole operations
of the Ashantee war, is writing a complete
account of the campaign.

Somebody says that Miss Stewart, daughter
of the senator, "drives a modest basket
phaeton with a livered tiger, and a palegreen
streamer floating from her whip, in admirable
contrast to her piquant brunette face."

Rev. T. L. Cuyler, some time ago allowed
Miss Sarah Smiley to preach in his church.
The Presbytery cannot forget and forgive,
at least they refuse to rescind at his own
request, a resolution of censure on the subject.

The committee on public buildings and
grounds have reported adversely on the bill
of Mr. Hawley, of Illinois, to establish a
bureau of architecture. A bureau for public
fencing and flogging would be more useful.

Washington society is rejoicing over the
announcement that Mrs. General Williams
(previously Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas) is
soon to return on a visit after quite an exile
at some prairie post where her husband is
stationed.

There are over fourteen million children
of the school age in this country. We spend
annually for schools over ninety-six million
dollars, which is equal to one-third of one

per cent. of the property, real and personal,
of the whole country, as returned by the last
census, and we employ 221,000 teachers. The
national government has already set aside for
educational purposes 140,000 acres of the
public lands.

Prof. Proctor thinks the other planets are
not inhabited. He says Mercury, Venus,
Jupiter and Saturn are too hot, while Mars
and the moon are too cold. Some satellites
of Jupiter and Saturn may possibly be habitable.

Park Godwin, accompanied by his two
daughters, lately sailed for Europe. Mr.
Godwin's health, which has not been over
firm since the war, has again given way
since his return to active work on the
Evening Post.

In the House of the Ohio Legislature, bills
have been introduced to amend the code of
civil procedure, so as to exempt editors and
proprietors of newspapers from testifying as
to the identity of persons from whom they
receive communications.

The committee on agriculture are to issue
a joint resolution providing that seeds, cuttings
and plants may be transmitted through
the mails by the commissioner of agriculture
free. Now may our country bloom
like a garden rose.

The Rev. Dr. Curry is the editor of the
New York Advocate, the acknowledged
leader of the church papers. It is said that
he deals more steady blows, shoots more
direct at his enemies, and is more popular
than all his colleagues put together.

The Pilot says that in 1825 there was one
Roman Catholic priest in Massachusetts,
one in New Hampshire, one in Maine, and
only eight churches in New England, and
that now there are in New England six
bishops, 441 priests, 432 churches, and nearly
1,000,000 Catholics.

Senator Schurz will deliver his eulogy on
Senator Sumner in Music Hall, Boston, on
the 29th inst. Mayor Cobb will preside;
Wendell Phillips, who introduced the Sumner
bill, will read a paper. Boston seems to make a luxury of
her grief.

That "a prophet has no honor in his own
country," is again brought to mind by the
late invitation of President Grant and
others to Wendell Phillips to deliver an
address on Charles Sumner in Washington.
Can it be possible that the "hnb" has for-
gotten the "eternal fitness" of things?

The New York Times says: We shall
publish in our regular edition on Sunday
next the first part of a new story by Mr.
Bret Harte, written expressly for the New
York Times, and to be completed in two
parts. This story will be found to be one of
the most charming Mr. Bret Harte has ever
written.

The announced engagement between General
Sherman's daughter, Minnie, and Mr.
De Haven Fitch, is said to be a real love
match. Is it possible? It seems that the
"old-fashioned story" is again getting fashion-
able. It was a fashion introduced by
Adam and Eve, and is still quite well re-
membered by some of the older inhabitants.

The Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta,
Georgia, lately held a meeting in relation to
getting a through line of travel and freight
transportation from St. Louis to Charleston,
and from there, connecting by steamers to
Liverpool. Speeches were made, endeavoring
to show that the tide of emigration
might be made to take this course, especially
in the winter season.

A PIGMENT PICTURE OF "MATT."—
THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—A MINGLING
OF FOLLY, BLOCKHEADS AND BACON-
HER METHODS.

"Gideon" writes to the Chicago Times:—
Carpenter still remains the most remarkable
assortment of contradictions in public life,
and will until the undertaker is called in.
Whether he dies like a loafer or a gentleman
is a pure matter of chance. Half of the
visitors of the Senate go home with the
belief that Carpenter is a dissolute genius,
with an uncombed disposition to rowdyism.
The other half carry away the idea that
he is an ingrainable nobleman, a
modern Sir Roger de Coverly; the ideal
of all that is enviable in a senator. To-day
he is at his best. He was to seize the
Louisiana enigma, and wrench a manly
solution from its miserable twistings. His
carriage was waiting; his attire smart
as those of Conkling's; with none of the
garb of the private, salaried tailor so con-
spicuous in the clothes of the Utes Apollo.
"Carpenter looks as nice as Sumner the day
he was buried," said a fellow of hideous taste
in comparisons, behind me. To look at
Carpenter to-day, was to gaze upon an au-
gust representative of a great people,
a senator brimming with the earnest dignity
of a high station, and higher mission.
To-morrow, this same man will
slouch delectably around the chamber, with
tumbled hair and shirt-front; a coat old
and worn; a pair of trousers that have
been in the wash; and a pair of shoes that
Goldsmith would have flouted in his seediest
days. The Carpenter eyes will glower; un-
derlip protrude, a la Mose; the walk will be
a swagger, and the whole bearing of the man
will suggest what the worldly call a "Bees-
wax" style. In the chair, Carpenter is the same
strange fusing of the admirable and repre-
sensible, although he averages a better pre-
siding officer than the Senate has had since
the days of Breckinridge. The choking off
of any objection to his ruling, with

A JOKE ON SNEER,
is one of the singularities of his administration.

In the House, his retorts to members
would plump him into hot water the first
day. But if he was presiding over the
House, he would be too shrewd to commit the
blunder. Even in the Senate, when his
decisions are questioned, he is careful to
whom he talks back, and is as grave as a
supreme judge when responding to Conkling,
Thurman, Schurz, or Edmunds, for all of
whom he has a whimsical half-awe. But to
Backingham, or Morrill of Vermont, he is as
abrupt as a school-master to dull pupils. By
the time they have pondered over the snub,
and resolved it into its really rude pro-
portions, the debate is so far along into
some other phase that Carpenter is safe from
a reprimand. He never is actually un-
mannerly while in the chair. I think he can
tell when his bad fits are coming on, as Swift
knew when he was to become insane. When
Carpenter seizes the approach of one of his
Bowers spasms, he relinquishes the chair
temporarily to Anthony, and rolls off to a
corner seat. Few congressmen can claim
the general popularity of this bundle of
incongruities. He is liked in
and out of the capitol. His stock of
what, for a better name, is called personal
magnanimity, waxes with years, and he has
the indestructible knack of turning a chance
acquaintance into a staunch friend with
20 words. Less is heard of his bouts with
the bottle than formerly, and if the amative
light still burns, it is hidden under the
bushel of caution. To be sure, he has been
on the side of one decent measure this ses-
sion, and only offered his course in a
Louisiana business as an offset for espousing
the salary-grab, franking chouse, and in-
flation. Yet "good fellows" are thinning out,
and Carpenter's juicy heart, leagued as it is
with great talent, may keep him in the
Senate until he dies—perhaps with his
boots on.

SONG.

BY AUBREY DE VERRE.

Sing the old song, amid the sounds dissonant,
The burden treasured in your hearts so long;
She will tell you, voice low-breathed, but never
name her;
Sing to me, you, in her turrets nursing
High thoughts, too high to mate with mortal
song;
Sing to me, gentle Heaven, but do not claim
her;

In twilight caves and secret loveliness
She shades the bloom of her unearthly days;
The forest winds alone approach to woo her;
Far off we catch the dark gleam of her tresses,
And wildbirds haunt the wood-walks where
she strays,
Intelligible music warbling to her.

The Spirit charged to follow and defend her,
He also, doubtless, suffers this love-sighing;
And yet in this slumber world of spirits,
And yet that race is not so dead as tender:
Like some sweet singer, when her sweetest
strain
From the heaven heart is gradually dying.

LIFE'S PARADOX.

'Tis a stern and startling thing to think
How often mortality stands on the brink
Of its grave without any misgiving;
And yet in this slumber world of spirits,
In the stir of human bustle so rife,
There are daily sounds to tell us that Life
is dying, and Death is living!

ARKANSAS ANARCHY.

BROOKS VS. BAXTER.

BOTH PARTIES IN STAGNATION. QUOTE—A BLAST FROM
BROOKS—THE LAW TO DECIDE—THE PRESIDENT
WON'T TAKE A HAND.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16—4 P. M.—
There is but little change in affairs. Gov-
nor Baxter still occupies St. John's college
and is making preparations to sustain him-
self. Mr. Brooks holds the state-house, with
two pieces of artillery and about one hun-
dred men armed with improved muskets.
He has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16.
To the People of Arkansas:

As you will recall, I was a candidate for
the office of governor at the November elec-
tion of 1872. I received a majority of the
votes cast for that office has never been
denied, even by the friends of Elisha Baxter.
I appealed to the legislature, and asked to be
allowed to contest the election for the office
of governor, and my petition, at the instance,
and by the connivance of Elisha Baxter,
who corrupted the members of the legisla-
ture, was rejected. I was denied, not only the
right of petition, which the constitution guaran-
tees to every citizen, but the right to have
the question of my election in-
vestigated or passed upon. The attorney
general asked the Supreme Court to grant a
writ of mandamus against Elisha Baxter for
the purpose of compelling him to show by
what warrant and authority he assumed to
discharge the duties of the office of the gov-
ernor. That tribunal declared it had no
jurisdiction to hear and determine a contest
for the office of governor, and refused to
grant a writ of mandamus. I then com-
menced an action against Elisha Baxter
under the provisions of the code in the man-
ner prescribed by law for the recovery of the
office and the salary wrongfully withheld the
same from me. I succeeded in obtaining a
judgment at certain times and places
named in said notices, take testimony in
support of my claims. Baxter, for reasons
best known to himself, neglected and failed
to appear at the times and places mentioned,
and treated the court proceedings with de-
spise and contempt, openly boasting in
public and private speeches and conversa-
tions, that he would resist the execution of
the judgment of any court of the state, with
the militia, if it attempted to, in any manner,
interfere with

his discharge of the duties
of the office of governor. Notwithstanding
his threats, I continued to take testimony
and to prosecute a suit for the purpose of as-
serting my own rights and vindicating your
choice at the ballot box. On yesterday the
Circuit Court rendered a judgment in my
favor for the office and the salary, and I at
once took the oath of office and took posses-
sion of the same. Elisha Baxter no longer
holds the executive office and it is to be
hoped that you will join your voice
with mine in rejecting

the man you chose for
governor has, at last, been duly installed
into the office. Being in the office, it is but
fair that I, to some extent, define my future
policy, which the adherents of Elisha
Baxter will, no doubt, misrepresent for the
purpose of advancing personal interests, and
gratifying their own ambition. For my po-
litical tenets I respectfully refer you to the
platform of the reform party on which I was
a candidate in 1872. From the principles
therein enunciated I have not departed, and
God helping me, I never will. No man in
the state has fewer enemies than I, and
the ballot-box stuffers and political
thimble-riggers to the extent I have,
I say that, so far as in me lies, the
ballot box and election machinery of the
state shall never again be made an engine
of fraud and oppression.

This is a republican form of government,
where the voice of the people should rule,
and so far as I am concerned it shall rule
from this time henceforth, and so long as I
occupy the executive chair every man shall
have the free and undisturbed right to vote
as to him shall seem best, and that vote
shall be counted as the voice of the people,
who cast it intended it should be.
Efforts no doubt will be made
by designing men to convey the impression
that it is the duty of the people to rally to
the standard of a man who, no doubt, will
claim that he is the governor of Arkansas,
who you all know, was not elected, and
who has

NO MORE RIGHT
or claim to the office than any one of you
have that was not a candidate, for the pur-
pose of placing that man again in the execu-
tive office. I say frankly to you that all
such attempts will lead to strife and blood-
shed, for I shall resist and suppress the
action of all mobs that may assemble to-
gether under the banner or at the call of
Elisha Baxter. No man in the state can
more deeply regret strife and bloodshed
than myself, but feeling as I do, that self-
government rather than self-aggrandizement
is in the issue, I shall use every means at my
command to maintain its supremacy. Elisha
Baxter forced me from the legislature to the
courts, and thus far I have patiently borne
with the law's delay, at all times feeling that
justice would be done me by the judgment
of a court of competent jurisdiction. I
am in a republic, and I am not
there legally, I will bow my
head in silence to the desire of the court, be
it what it may. The power that Elisha
Baxter used to force me into the court, I
will use to make him respect and abide its
decrees. To one and all I say keep quiet
and pursue your different vocations. Your
services are not needed at the capitol to pre-
serve either peace or good order. Should
the time come when they will be needed,
you will be notified in due time through the
proper channels. (Signed.)

JOSEPH BROOKS,
Governor of Arkansas.

To-day the attorneys of Governor Baxter
appeared in the Circuit Court, and moved to
set aside the judgment of yesterday; also, to
correct the records of Monday, where it was
appeared that the demurrer in the case of

Brooks vs. Baxter was submitted by con-
sent. These motions will be argued to-
morrow.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Reports from
Little Rock excite considerable interest
here, and to-day the republican members
from Arkansas called on the president and
attorney general to confer with them re-
garding the troubles. Both the president
and Attorney General Williams were assured
that the question had already been settled in
the courts, and that, in the view of the de-
legation, this should be the final decision.
The following telegram, in addition to that
from Governor Baxter, has been received:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 15.
U. S. Grant, President, Washington, D. C.

Having been duly installed as governor of
the state of Arkansas, in the judgment of a
court I respectfully ask that

THE COMMANDING OFFICER
at the arsenal be instructed to deliver to me
the arms belonging to the state now in his
custody, or to hold the same subject to my
order. (Signed.)

After a consultation between the president
and the attorney general, the following
telegrams were sent:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16.
To the Hon. James Brooks, Little Rock.

I am instructed by the president to say in
answer to your dispatch to him yesterday,
asking that the United States commanding
officer at the arsenal, be instructed to deliver
the arms in his custody belonging to the state,
to you, or to hold them subject to your
order, that he declines to comply with your
request, as he is not advised that your right
to hold the office of governor has been fully
and finally decided by the courts of Ar-
kansas. (Signed.) GEORGE A. WILSON,
Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, April 16.
To the Hon. Elisha T. Baxter, Little Rock:

I am instructed by the president to say, in
answer to your dispatch to him yesterday,
asking for the support of the general gov-
ernment to sustain you in your efforts to
maintain the rightful government in the
state of Arkansas, that, in the first place,
your call is not made in conformity with the
constitution and laws of the United States;
and, in the second place, that, as a controver-
sary relative to your right to hold a seat
office, its adjudication unless a case is made
under the constitution and laws of the United
States, belongs to the state courts.
If the decision of which you complain is
erroneous, there appears to be no reason why
it may not be reviewed and a court decision
obtained from the Supreme Court of the
state. (Signed.)

Gov. H. WILLIAMS, Attorney-General.
Telegraphic dispatches were sent this
afternoon by the secretary of war to the
commanding officer at Little Rock instruct-
ing him to take no steps whatever to inter-
fere in the pending troubles in that place,
unless such action becomes absolutely neces-
sary for the preservation of the public peace.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED.
THE STREETS FILLED WITH MILITARY—SEN-
TINELS ON THE STREET CORNERS—BAXTER
IN POSSESSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., April 16.—About dark
this evening, Governor Baxter passed the
following proclamation declaring martial
law in this Pulaski county:

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS: An armed rebellion exists in
the county of Pulaski and against the state
government, and it becomes necessary to
employ all the force at my disposal to
suppress it, therefore, by authority
vested in me by law, I hereby
proclaim the existence of martial
law within the said county, and command
all persons capable of military duty to assist
in the putting down of the said rebellion.
During the time that martial law shall thus
prevail, every infringement of the rights of
peaceable and well-disposed persons will be
severely punished, by whomsoever it
may be committed. The utmost re-
spect shall be paid by all persons
to citizens not engaged in the rebellion,
property, and to that of the federal govern-
ment. In testimony whereof I, Elisha Baxter,
governor of the state of Arkansas, do
hereby set my hand, the private seal of the
said state being now accessible to the
governor of the state. Done at Little Rock
this 13th day of April, A. D., 1874.
(Signed) ELISHA BAXTER,
Governor of Arkansas,
and Commander-in-Chief.

Simultaneously with the issuance of the
proclamation, the governor marched from
St. John college with his force of about 200
men down into the heart of the city, took up
his headquarters at the Anthony House,
placed guards all along the principal streets,
completely surrounding the state house with
a cordon of sentinels. Several companies
of militia have arrived from the outside
counties and every train makes additions
to-morrow the governor's force, from
the present indications, will number 2,000.
There are about one hundred to one hundred
and fifty men at the state-house, well armed
with two cannon. The governor re-
ceived a dispatch from Attorney General
Williams, stating, in effect, that the United
States government would not interfere.

The governor states this was all
he desired, and he promises to
put down the insurrection at once.
Last night's dispatches were in effect
stating that the circuit judge had
issued a writ to the sheriff immediately on
giving judgment against Baxter. No writ
was ever issued, either then or now. As
soon as judgment was rendered Brooks took
the office and went to the judgment
in his hand and took forcible pos-
session. A few minutes ago Governor
Baxter's forces took possession of the tele-
graph office, placing sentinels at the door
with instructions to permit no dispatches to
be sent or received without the consent of
the officer in charge. Governor Baxter has
just issued a proclamation to the people of
the state, reciting the facts in the case, stating
that it is his intention to retake the state
building, and to establish his authority, and
calling on the people to respond to his aid.
Mr. Brooks has sent one square out in
front of the state house. The tramp of sen-
tinels is to be heard on all the street corners.
Everything is quiet. The mayor has or-
dered all the saloons closed.

Five negroes, out of a party of ten, who
were crossing the Potomac river, between
Portsmouth and Norfolk, early on Monday
morning, were drowned by the sinking of
the boat. The tenth man was the "straw"
which did it.

A bill has been introduced into congress
giving to the MacLean Dredging company
authority to dredge out one of the passes of
the Mississippi river, and to receive \$15,000
a month for maintaining a depth of 20 feet
of water.

Says Judge Pierpont in a letter to Sena-
tor Sherman: "Add another hundred mil-
lions of irredeemable paper, and in three
years the farmer will be no better paid than
the serf." He evidently means something.

The Relief and Aid Society of Chicago are
about building a commodious and comfort-
able building for friendless and indigent
people. It is to be known as the "Old
People's Home."

CHEERFULNESS.

C. KINGLEY.

The world goes up and the world goes down,
And the sunshine follows the rain;
And yesterday's sunset and yesterday's dawn
Can never come over again.
Sweet wife,
No, never come over again.

For woman is warm though man be cold,
And the night will follow the day;
Till the heart which is weary and old
Can rise in the morning gay.
Sweet wife,
To its work in the morning gay.

Let me live onward in a happy dream,
Nor seek to know too much or see too plain.
Life is too full of mystery to explain.
Who can divide what is from what doth seem?
With half-closed eyes let me float down the stream
And watch the flowery banks, the waving
grain.

And music sooth my weary, beating brain,
And rays of blessed sunlight on my beam.
The past is past, the future is not yet;
The present time is bright and filled with joy;
Why should I look behind me to the past?
Why should I forward gaze to seek annoy?
Since evening comes and brightest suns must
set,
Wisely let me the noonday hours employ.

LEGAL LIGHT.

THE CITY ATTORNEY'S OPINION.
THE OFFICIAL DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS OF
THE CITY PRESCRIBED—THE GRAND JURY
THE BEST MEDIUM FOR SECURING THE EX-
PERIMENT OF THE LAWS—THE LADIES'
QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

The city attorney submitted to the Council
last night the following document, which
will be read with interest by the ladies of
the Temperance Union, and all others hav-
ing any interest in the cause. The opinion
was received without a dissenting voice.

To the Honorable, the Mayor and Common
Council:
GENTLEMEN:—In obedience to your in-
structions, I have examined and herewith submit an
opinion upon the questions propounded in the
communication of the ladies of the Temperance
Union. The first question propounded is as to
the powers and duties of the mayor, and this I
first answer. In January 7, 1871, in an opinion
submitted to the Common Council, I used the
language: "The duties of mayor proper are ex-
clusive and administrative only. He is not to
believe to be a correct statement of the common
law. Judge Milton says: 'Every municipal
corporation is provided with a mayor, and
usually styled the mayor. Properly and
mainly his duties are executive and adminis-
trative, and not judicial or legislative.' " 2 Dillon
on Municipal Corporations, § 10. Under our
constitution, the mayor is an executive and
administrative officer. He is not a judge, and
his duties are not judicial. The charter of the
city does not take away from the executive
duties of the mayor, but adds duties of a
judicial character. The charter provides that "it
shall be the duty of the mayor to see that the laws
of the state and of the city are faithfully exe-
cuted and administered. He shall be a conservator
of the peace and as such, shall have, within the city limits, the power con-
ferred upon judges of the peace by the laws of
this state, and he shall be required to exercise
supervision over subordinate officers, by the
same section invested with judicial power, and
required to hold a court every judicial day and
sections is and is with some particularity pre-
scribed by the laws of the state. The mayor is
chief executive of the city, general supervisor of
subordinate officers, and is charged with the duty
of causing the laws of the city and state to be
enforced. This duty, however,

DOES NOT REQUIRE
of the mayor that he should go about the city,
ascertaining who had violated either the laws of
the city or state, but it does require that he
should exercise a general supervising care, and
should see that the officers of the city do their
duty, and apprehend violators of the law. In
doing this, he is not required to follow about
each individual officer, but simply to report for
the removal of such officers as he may know to
have been guilty of misfeasance or non feaseance,
or such as may have been, by trustworthy infor-
mation, reported to him as guilty of official ne-
glect or misconduct. In enforcing the law, he is
not required to do so individually or personally,
but by proper orders and instructions to the sub-
ordinate officers of the city.